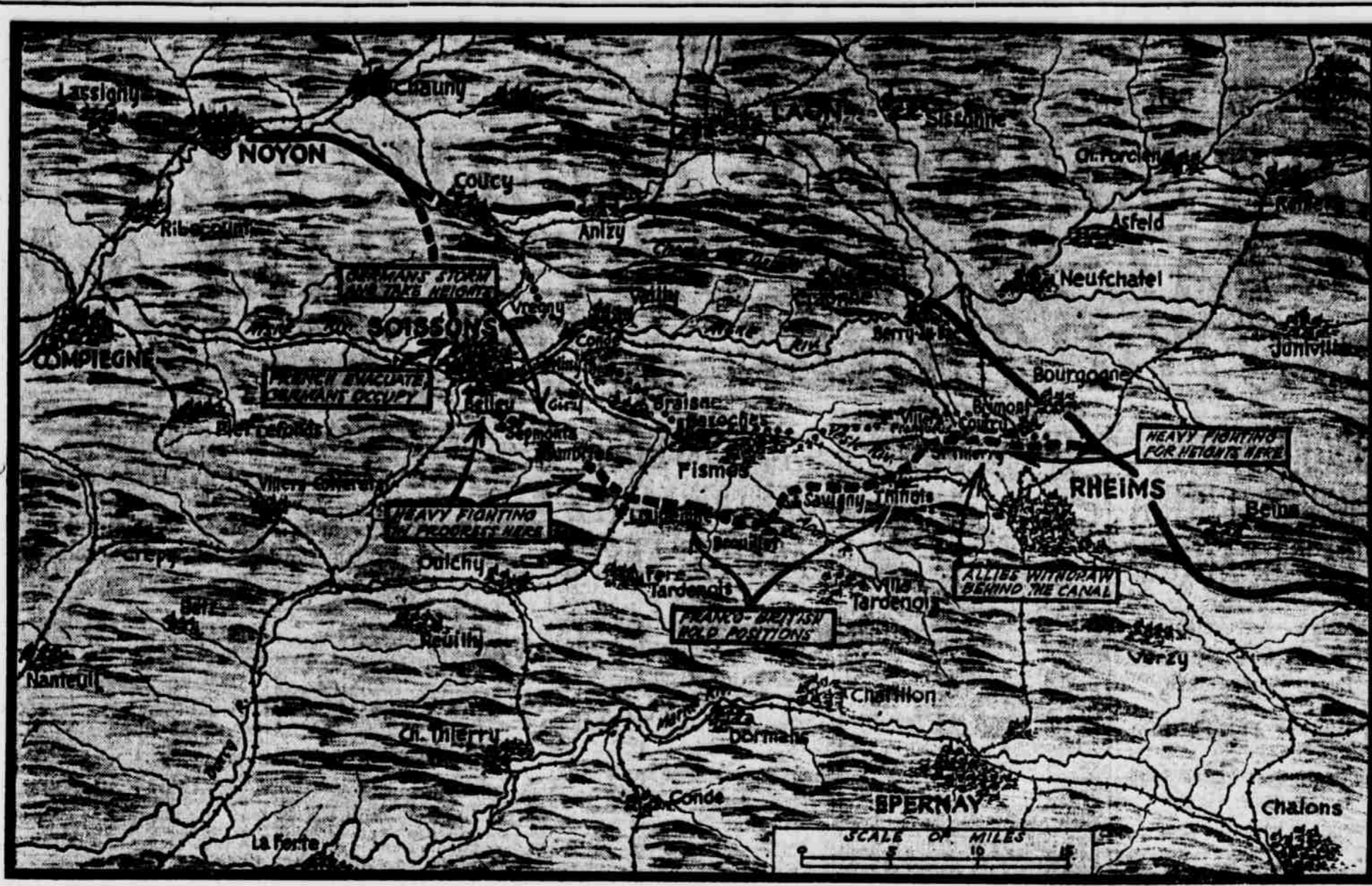


Where the Germans Are Extending Their Drive and Making Large Gains on the Aisne Front



IN overwhelming force the Germans not only pushed down the point of their wedge further to the south in the center, capturing Braine and Fismes, on the Vesle River, but took also the heights south of the river, a maximum penetration for the day of about five miles and for the three days of about 17½ miles. On the west Soissons was occupied and

on the east the British and French troops defending Rheims were forced back behind the Aisne Canal. The French still hold the western outskirts of Soissons. Just east of the center the Franco-British force is holding firmly its positions on the Brouillet-Savigny-Tilly line. On the western end of the line Fort Conde, Vregny and Missy were among the places taken; on the eastern end

Villers Franqueux and Courcy were captured and heavy fighting is now in progress for possession of the heights of Thierry, five or six miles northwest of Rheims. The heavy black line shows the battle front as it was before the German drive began. The dotted line indicates the advance made by the Kaiser's troops up to Tuesday night and the broken line the additional gains on Wednesday.

FOE AIMS TO SPLIT ARMIES, SAYS CRITIC

Main Drive to Be in Direction of Amiens.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. Amiens, May 29.—A Dutch military critic declares he will hold to the opinion that the main German drive will be in the direction of Amiens in an attempt to separate the French and English armies. The critic, who is a member of the German army, is quoted as saying that the German drive is merely an effort to retain the French troops there in order to give the Germans a better chance at Amiens.

The practicability of holding the French troops there and indeed of attacking their reserves, he says, is greatly augmented by the fact that this attack is made on the shortest road to Paris and hence the French will give ground very unwillingly. Moreover, the territory gained by the French in 1917 after long and bloody fighting, including Craonne and other places with well known names, was lost in one day's fighting.

There is, of course, a possibility that this new drive may develop into the main attack, but he does not believe this is probable. It is possible, however, that the Allies occupy such a favorable position at Amiens that the Germans do not dare to try for a decision there, preferring to do so perhaps on the weaker side.

If the attack on the Soissons-Rheims sector should develop into the main drive it will be based on the idea of taking Paris. Today, however, Paris is very strongly fortified, and in view of American help and the great value of time to the Germans a siege of this gigantic fortress would serve them ill.

It might be also, he continues, that the Germans hope to deliver in this way a blow at the heart of France in order to intimidate the French nation so that it would demand peace and become a renegade like Russia.

The Germans may possess more detailed and more reliable information regarding the spirit now prevailing in France than the general public, but so far as can be judged, the Germans will be badly disappointed in this, he adds, for even the capture of Paris would not have this result; on the contrary it would sweep away all pacifist tendencies and replace them with unparalleled patriotism.

The critic concludes: "Although we have explained the importance of the new attack if it becomes the main attack, we expect that it will soon be extended to the west, possibly also to Flanders."

FOE DROPS BOMBS ON U. S. HOSPITAL

Several Americans Injured by Air Raid in Picardy.

By the Associated Press.

With the American forces on the French front, May 29.—German aircraft last night deliberately dropped bombs on hospitals in which there were scores of American and hundreds of French troops. The wounded in the hospital in a town many miles in the rear of the front.

A number of Americans were slightly injured by flying glass. One French nurse was killed and another injured probably mortally. Several civilians died of wounds.

New York Airman Killed.

DETROIT, May 29.—Cadet Samuel Rosenthal, 28, Pleasant avenue, New York city, died today of injuries received in an airplane accident near the Rathbun airfield. Second Lieutenant H. H. Rosenthal, who was flying with Cadet Rosenthal, was killed. Their airplane met with an accident this morning during a practice flight. The event was important for the New York City because it was the first time a cadet had been killed in the Royal Flying Corps.

Closed—July 1st to Oct. 1st. Have your sitting to-day.

PURIE MACDONALD

Photographer of Men.

476 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

U. S. GUNS HALT FOE BEFORE CANTIGNY

Continued from First Page.

Section B—Yesterday morning three of our planes encountered four hostile planes flying at 3,000 meters in the region of Montigny. In the fighting which ensued, Lieut. Douglas Campbell successfully attacked two of the German machines. Of these, one lost both wings and fell. This was referred to in yesterday's communication. In the same encounter one of our aviators was wounded, but succeeded in making a normal landing within our lines.

Yesterday morning in a sector recently taken over by our troops an American patrol of four men, who had entered one of our trenches during the night in fighting which ensued, one sergeant, although receiving three wounds, succeeded in driving out the hostile patrol, which left grenades and wire cutters behind.

In Lorraine, on the evening of May 26, a hostile patrol attempted to penetrate our lines. It was driven off with loss to the enemy with five killed. Of these one was brought into our lines. One of our men was wounded.

This morning Lieut. Rickenbacher and Lieut. Campbell attacked a group of six enemy planes and brought one down out of control.

GERMANS HALTED BY INTENSE FIRE

Retired Without Coming in Contact With Americans.

By the Associated Press.

With the British army in France, May 29.—Further enemy counter attacks against the American troops who yesterday stormed their way into Cantigny have been repulsed and at least reports the overseas news service say, the positions in the shell town village strongly.

The Germans delivered their first counter thrust late yesterday in an effort to regain the defenses which had been wrested from them in the morning along a two kilometer front. The enemy drive was preceded by a heavy bombardment which began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After thirty minutes of artillery preparation, the Germans advanced, but were caught in an intense fire from the American guns and were apparently forced to retire without having come into close contact with the American infantry.

Several officers, however, made additional attempts to drive the Americans from the village, but without avail.

ENEMY LEAVES DEAD.

Waves of German Infantrymen Are Thrown Back.

LONDON, May 29.—German troops who yesterday stormed their way into Cantigny, west of Montdidier, were repulsed with heavy losses, reports Reuters' correspondent at the British army headquarters in France today.

The enemy counter attack on the new American positions was met by the concentrated fire of the American guns. Waves of German infantrymen were stopped dead and thrown back, leaving large numbers of killed or wounded on the ground.

In the Cantigny salient we have consolidated our positions in spite of the heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Renewed counter attacks broke down under our fire.

In Lorraine we repulsed three raids during the night, taking several prisoners and killing a number of the enemy. There and in the Wever the artillery of both sides has been continuously active.

It is established that on May 27 our aviators shot down two enemy machines instead of one as reported.

An addition to Gen. Pershing's bulletin for yesterday, given out by the War Department today, reports that two German patrol attacks on May 26

CANTIGNY VICTORY JUST LIKE PARADE

American Soldiers Tell of Their Experiences.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—In our attack on the German Cantigny yesterday our artillery activity, which began at 4:48 A. M., was in neutralization of the fire of the hostile artillery. Only the heaviest participated for this hour. Then the lights joined in for the next hour. Immediately the infantry started a big raid, the men shouting to each other "Go to it, Yanks."

Under the wing of a rolling barrage from the lights and then the heaviest the infantry shifted to distant areas and kept pounding for three hours without a respite.

Several hours before the American attack began the German batteries shelled one of our field hospitals. The patients had to be removed and put into shelter tents. Late yesterday afternoon when the German guns had been effectively silenced I visited the hospital and found the patients had been returned. There were also some new arrivals, all in good spirits. Men had warm praise for the officers, who they said kept calling during the night, "Come on, boys."

One slightly wounded soldier had four grenades in the pockets of his jacket which he had forgotten to remove. The men sat around on cots telling their personal experiences like school boys. Stephen Palashak of Bridgeport, Conn., said:

"I have had two big days. I am a sharpshooter. On Monday when the Germans came at us I landed a German Lieutenant, a sergeant, a corporal and two privates. Today I got a few more. I was posted while running at an enemy machine gun. It was like going to a circus."

Another soldier told me how he was one of several telephone lines carrying news and had kept headquarters in constant communication with the second wave. Another told how four Germans wanted to surrender to Jimmy Hopper, never noticing that the correspondent had the green brassard on his arm and carried no gun.

Lieut. George Butler of Indianapolis, who is slightly wounded, likened the push to a camp manoeuvre back home, and said that our lads did not mind machine gun fire any more than if it had been confetti.

Lieut. Albert Billings of Brooklyn, also slightly wounded, said he wished the home folks could have seen it from a grand stand. Lieut. Irving Wood of Oakland, Cal., with a slight thigh wound, who once played with the University of Wisconsin football team, likened it to a football rush, only less rough.

Arkansas Delegation Renominated

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 29.—Returns today verified reports last night that Senator J. T. Robinson, Gov. C. Brough and the seven Arkansas Representatives all had been renominated in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Last Three Days of Great Exhibition

of nearly 800 Works of Art donated to the American-British-French-Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors to be sold to aid those blinded in the war.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE

the original of the famous Ridgway Knight painting TAKING MONEY FROM THE STOCKING (Le Bas de Laine), loaned by its owner, Mr. James McLean, to be shown with a photographic reproduction, 3½ feet by 4 feet, of its companion picture, AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE. This superb masterpiece of Ridgway Knight, now the sensation of the Paris Salon, has been presented to the Fund and will be sold at auction here next Wednesday evening.

CLOSING DAYS of "BLIND AUCTION"

You may be able to get at your own price any object you desire in this magnificent collection. The highest offer made up to Saturday evening wins.

ANDERSON GALLERIES, Park Ave. and 59th St. ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Remember that the PRICE of ADMISSION, everything you buy, helps to BUY EYES FOR A BLINDED SOLDIER.

JAPAN'S SIBERIAN PLANS WAIT ON U. S.

Tokio Expects to Consider Allies' Wishes Before Intervening.

DOUBT IS BEING SHOWN

Admiral for Germany's Achievements Is Heard in Mikado's Empire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved.

LONDON, May 29.—A special correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs from Tokio his impression, founded upon reliable information, that action by the Mikado's Government regarding Japanese intervention in Siberia waits on the result of conferences now taking place in Washington, and only when these have been concluded will Japan again become the centre on this question. He continues:

The position as regards Japan is widely misunderstood. So far the Allies have not asked Japan categorically to send military aid to Siberia. Inasmuch as they have been unable to decide whether intervention would do more harm or good. Opinion, particularly in the United States, is wavering between contradictory advice from returned Russian observers.

Japan, as a loyal ally, will give sympathetic consideration to any form of proposal advanced by the Allies for an allied expedition to Siberia, which, from the very nature of things, will be predominantly Japanese in composition. Until the issue occurs no importance need be attached to newspaper comments, which admittedly are not enthusiastic over allied intervention.

"Except among a few Tokio professors there is no desire in Japan for a German victory, although in the army in general there is a general feeling of ideas are largely German. Despite the fact that everybody of note speaks English, there is considerable admiration for the German military machine, which is in isolated cases to doubt whether in the Anglo-Japanese alliance Japan has backed the right horse."

The correspondent asserts that the reason that there is not more enthusiasm in Japan for the allied cause is the inadequate and ill proportioned news of the situation which is supplied to the Japanese public. He continues:

"It is no time to talk to Japan of democracy nor in terms of high moral idealism. The average Japanese does not comprehend the meaning of democracy. The essentially practical Japanese looks to achievements, and the facts that go home to him are not what is said but what is done."

RUSSIANS OPPOSE INTERVENTION IDEA

Press Disapproves Activity by Allies in Siberia.

By the Associated Press.

Moscow, May 29.—Delayed.—The press is giving a great deal of attention to the suggestion of allied intervention in Russia, and bourgeois as well as Bolshevik newspapers are unanimous in expressing opposition. They say the occupation of part of Siberia would not be disadvantageous for the Germans and might turn out badly for Russia.

The Svoboda Rossi, a Constitutional Democratic newspaper, reiterates its declaration of some time ago that foreign intervention is undesirable and that foreign assistance for Russia in this form would be counter to the normal national sense. It adds: "We are still opposed in principle to foreign intervention and all that it would be bound to involve, just as we are opposed to intervention by the Germans."

Russia is fully aware of the dangers threatening her from German imperialism, says the Bolshevik organ Izvestia in an article in which it asserts that no allied help is desired of a nature which would result in Russia reentering the European conflict. It adds, however:

"Let some Power honestly help us combat successfully the threatening danger of German imperialism. It would be a great help to us. But we are not in a position to accept such help unless it is of a nature which would not result in our reentering the European conflict. It adds, however:

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240,000 ARE HURLED AGAINST THE ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

scale that it must be classed among the major operations of the great offensive.

The weight of Monday's attack between Loos and Voormezele, while geographically small, was nevertheless of great importance. It was not an operation of the first magnitude. Indeed it appears that it will be a tactical success in the greater weight than other attacks in this neighborhood—attacks which have meant little. This blow also proved futile and brought the Germans nothing but a loss of men.

The attack was delivered between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, after a sharp bombardment of the German lines of six miles. It was made with parts of the whole of four German divisions, the Eighth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-eighth and Tenth Divisions. It seems to have been beaten off completely at all points except north of Kemmel, toward La Clytte and west of Voormezele toward Dickebusch Lake. Even there, much of the ground was regained the afternoon of the same day.

Early this morning in a more formidable counter-attack, the Germans, it is believed that small numbers of Germans still are holding out in one of the coasts east of the lake and it is only a question of time before they will be captured or killed. In the course of their counter attack the French took a number of prisoners and half a dozen machine guns. In the new retirement it appears that some French machine guns were cut off in a corner of the wood, but held their ground until the counter attack this morning relieved them.

DAY BOMBING RAIDS BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Travel Far Into Enemy's Territory to Hamper Transport.

LONDON, May 29.—British aerial operations are described in an official communication issued to-night as follows: Our airplanes dropped twenty-five tons of bombs during the day on hostile billets, dumps and railways behind the enemy's lines on all parts of the British front.

Thirteen German machines were destroyed in air fighting and four others were brought down out of control. Five of ours are missing.

Bombing was continued on the night of Tuesday. Five tons of bombs were dropped on various targets, including billets at Arrmentieres and the Valenciennes railway station. One of our bombing machines failed to return.

On Wednesday a number of long distance bombing machines attacked the enemy's lines of communication in the vicinity of the battle front during the daytime to-morrow—the Feast of Corpus Christi.

This decision followed the request through the Vatican of the request recently made by the Archbishop of Cologne, Cardinal von Hartmann, that should be no air raids on cities near the front line.

The British Government has responded on religious and humane grounds that, so far as it is concerned, there shall be no air raids on cities near the front line.

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